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## BOOK NOTES

### PSYCHOANALYSIS IN 1920, BY G. STANLEY HALL

*The International Journal of Psychoanalysis.* Directed by SIGMUND FREUD. Edited by ERNEST JONES. London, Internat. Psychoanalytic Press, 1920. Vol. I, Part I, 124 pp.; Pt. II, 97 pp.

The most important recent publication in the field of psychoanalysis is the above journal, which appears at a time when, owing to the presumed disturbed economic and political condition of Austria, the *Zeitschrift*, *Imago*, and *Jahrbuch* show signs of languishing in quality, quantity, and frequency of appearance. And as Freud himself appears as co-editor and contributor, and especially as England, since the appearance of Trotter's publication, has such a galaxy of able and original devotees of the cult, the center of the movement may henceforth be gradually transferred to London. This journal will be a godsend to all English readers interested in this cult if it can maintain the high level on which it has been begun.

The first two parts contain an excellent review of J. J. Putnam's contributions, and two articles by Freud, in one of which he amplifies the thesis that there have been three great scientific movements: the first marked by Copernicus; the second by Darwin; and the third by the discovery and exploitation of the unconscious. There are very good reviews of literature, especially of Jones' "Recent Advances in Psychoanalysis;" accounts of the proceedings of societies, etc. The journal is well printed and so well edited that it cannot fail to be a helpful and stimulating competitor not only of the *Zeitschrift* but also of our own excellent *Psychoanalytic Review*.

*A General Introduction to Psychoanalysis.* By SIGMUND FREUD. N. Y., Boni and Liveright, 1920. 406 pp.

Freud here, in a course of twenty-eight lectures, attempts to present the outlines of his system to laymen, and divides his material into three parts: I. The Psychology of Error; II. The Dream; III. The General Theory of the Neuroses. The first part is, to our thinking, excessively and sometimes tediously elemental and prolix; but as the author advances into the subject his interest increases, and the latter part of the book will be found illuminating even to adepts. It is especially significant as being the first attempt the author has made to state his conclusions in a systematic and coherent form; for his voluminous previous publications have been scattered, so that it has been difficult to find some of them, and a few are out of print. Particularly interesting in this publication are the full and careful definitions of the points of difference between Freud's views and those of both Adler and Jung and the Zurich school. It is gratifying to note that the spirit of this discussion is well-tempered and philosophic, and without the bitter personalities that marked the inception of these divergences, which were so fortunate for the science of psychoanalysis but such a strain upon the early friendship of their respective leaders. It would be a calamity if Freud's repudiation of his more independent disciples should be as bitter as Wundt's was of his followers who

established the so-called Würzburg school, which he was as unable to follow as Freud is to accept the bold and often vague speculations of Jung. A recent writer has cleverly attempted to psychoanalyze these three leaders, making Freud the feminine; Adler, the masculine; and Jung the combining type,—and with much plausibility, so far as the first two are concerned.

*Psychopathology.* By EDWARD J. KEMPF. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Co., 1920. 762 pp.

This indefatigable worker, the most prolific and original American thinker in this field, here brings together his own *aperçus*, hitherto scattered through various publications, into a more or less systematic whole, with very copious case-histories and eighty-seven illustrations. In its original form, Freudianism was developed from purely clinical data, with no more implications of a physiological background than introspection itself. But Kempf has attempted to supply this in what he calls the autonomic functions and gives us, with great cleverness, a correlation of these activities, including of course those of the endocrine glands, with the Freudian mechanisms. Higier in his "Vegetative Neurology," Eppinger and Hess in "Vagotonia" and others have been working in the same direction; but Kempf was bolder and went far beyond these men in applying the findings in this field to psychopathology. Everyone interested in the general field of psychoanalysis will find this volume indispensable.

*The Elements of Practical Psychoanalysis.* By PAUL BOUSFIELD. London, Paul, Trench, Trübner Co., 1920. 276 pp.

Of all the introductions to Freudianism which deal with elements, this is the latest and the best. The author dissents from Freud only with regard to his complete determinism as opposed to free will, his assumption that all dreams have the same causative factors, and thirdly his theory "that the sexual is the fundamental desire underlying all desires and emotions." He gives us a convenient glossary, but no index of his chapters, which are as follows: The Unconscious Mind, Desires and Psychic Energy, The Evolution of Erotic Desire, The Fate of Erotic Impulses and Aims, Parental Complexes, Narcissism, Dreams, The Fundamental Desires, Technique of Psychoanalysis (with an excellent account of the word-reaction method), Analysis of a Case of Compulsion Neurosis with Paranoid Symptoms, Criticisms of Psychoanalysis, Its Scope. Although this work is chiefly addressed to physicians who are laymen in psychoanalysis, it is of great interest to the general reader, and even the specialist will find much help in the judicious perspective and in the relationships which the author brings out.

*Mysticism, Freudianism, and Scientific Psychology.* By KNIGHT DUNLAP. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Co., 1920. 173 pp.

The author groups Freudianism, spiritism, and Christian Science, "a siren trinity," as kindred forms of mysticism, and an "assault upon the life of the biological sciences which psychology alone is capable of warding off." In Chapter II, pp. 44 to 111, he gives a résumé of some of the Freudian positions, with quotations that show that he has made more effort than most critics of the system to understand it, which would serve as a good introduction for the beginner to a very limited portion of the field. In the long concluding chapter

he presents the "foundations of scientific psychology;" the chapter is largely expository of his views of awareness, apart from its objects, as the essential thing. We are told practically nothing about any of the Freudian mechanisms except repression and *Verschiebung*, and something of course of the Oedipus and Electra complex; he does not discuss infantile sexuality, sublimation, ambivalence, compensation, introversion and extroversion at all. Nor is there any delineation of the profound differences between Freud, Adler, and the Zurich school. There is little allusion to the later literature, and almost nothing of the applications of psychoanalysis to religion, literature, history, biography, etc. Evidently the author calls everything that deals with the unconscious, mysticism; just as the critics of Weismann called his constructions of metamicroscopic biological units, mysticism. What the latter, Christian Science, spiritism, etc. really are and mean, a subject which he rightly admits is a part of his programme, he unfortunately defers to a later publication.

In this book, but particularly in his also very well written "Personal Beauty and Racial Betterment," the careful reader cannot fail to see that the author has himself been not only greatly stimulated but also profoundly influenced by psychoanalysis. Beauty in woman he conceives as the possibility of motherhood; and in the second part he characterizes various anti-eugenic tendencies in the present, such as the withdrawal from the function of child-bearing of women who enter gainful occupations and those who go on the stage, etc. These views are effectively and very wholesomely presented; but the author does not seem to be aware of the fact that he is simply amplifying what is implicit in the whole psychoanalytic position, viz., that the chief function of the race is to transmit the sacred torch of life.

To our minds these booklets are distinctly the best of the author's always meritorious contributions to psychology, and he ought to recognize that Freudianism has been to him a very helpful mental stimulus. Moreover, in the last part of his *Mysticism* book he certainly points out diversities in what he calls scientific psychology which are as many and great as those in the system he criticizes; so that the thoughtful reader will close the book with the impression that "scientific psychology" is yet far from being scientific, because lacking a consensus even in so fundamental a thing as the definition and use of terms. Consciousness, which is his muse, has itself often been called first of the hetaerae; and those who worship at her shrine conceive everything unconscious not only as entirely outside the pale but as dangerous to scientific orthodoxy, as Bolshevism is thought to be to all forms of well-organized and effective government.

*The Adolescent Girl.* By PHYLLIS BLANCHARD. N. Y., Moffat, Yard and Co., 1920. 242 pp.

The psyche of the budding girl (*Backfisch, tendron*, "flapper") has seemed about the very most unknown of all the great domains of psychology. Woman has played a great rôle in culture history, from the days of the Pythonesses down to the Fox sisters, who gave the initial momentum to spiritualism in this country, and the Creary girls, who were the chief theme of investigation in the early years of the English Psychical Research Society. The author writes with a very wide knowledge of the literature of the subject, and has had much personal contact with girls in the pin-feather stage of their development. The book is therefore in some respects unique in its field, and is not only an excellent summary of what has already been done but

also makes important original suggestions at many points. The chapter headings are: The Broader View, The Sexual and Maternal Instincts of the Adolescent Girl, The Adolescent Conflict, The Sublimation of the Libido, Pathological Manifestations of Libido in Adolescent Girls, The Adolescent Girl and Love, and The Adolescent Girl and Her Future.

*Probleme der Mystik und ihrer Symbolik.* By H. SILBERER. Wien, H. Heller, 1914. 283 pp.

Here again, as in his great work on symbolism, the author takes his text from an old Rosicrucian manuscript on the parabola, and on the basis of its exegesis gives us a restatement of his views on the meaning of dreams and *Märchen*; and then attempts a specific psychoanalytic interpretation of his text, discussing more fully alchemy, the hermetic art, Rosicrucianism, free-masonry, introversion and rebirth, mysticism, and the royal art. This volume, although written in 1914, has only just reached this country, and so is included among the books that have appeared in 1920.

*Man's Unconscious Passion.* By WILFRID LAY. N. Y., Dodd, Mead and Co., 1920. 246 pp.

The author here gives us his third book, which is, like his preceding volumes, interesting and instructive; but while it contains much suggestive material, it presents no essentially new points of view. The chapters are as follows: The Total Sensation, Conscious and Unconscious Passions, Affection Is Not Passion, Insight, The Transfer of Passion, The Emotion Age.

*The Problem of the Nervous Child.* By ELIDA EVANS. N. Y., Dodd, Mead and Co., 1920. 299 pp.

The author is an experienced social worker who has for years come into close contact with childhood and has studied with Jung (who writes a very appreciative introduction to the book). She here gives us a picture of a Freudian child, with copious and very interesting illustrations. It is far and away more insightful, not only into the life of the child normal and abnormal, but even into psychoanalysis, at least from the Zurich point of view, than the child-psychology of Hug-Hellmuth which appeared a year or more ago. Despite the delicacy of some of the topics treated, there is little or nothing that could shock the most sensitive reader, so that we have in Mrs. Evans' pages a presentation of child-psychology which not only all parents but all psychoanalysts as well will profit by reading.

*Sex and Life.* By W. F. ROBIE. Boston, Richard G. Badger, 1920. 424 pp.

This book, by the author of "Rational Sex Ethics" and "Further Investigations in Rational Sex Ethics," is the largest and most important of his works. While not specifically Freudian, it would probably never have been written, and certainly never printed or read, but for the greater freedom of discussion and the fructifying new ideas that have come to us from Vienna and Zurich. The author begins with a very frank sex autobiography, advocates a correspondence school of sex education, and then proceeds to discuss rational sex ethics for parents, for young men, for young women, and for married people. There are copious and well-chosen references to suitable

literature for every class, and plenty of case-histories and glossaries. Dr. Robie in all his writings minimizes the evils of self-abuse. He paints very attractive pictures of the felicity of happy and fecund marriages. His own experience has been long, rich, and very varied, and he has learned how to draw lessons from it. His cases are not only interesting in themselves but are all the more so because drawn from typical New England communities with two characteristics that seem rather salient: first, the scrupulosity of the New England conscience; and secondly, infertility. The author's method of analyzing his cases is far simpler than that of the Freudians and seems generally to have been extremely effective. It may not perhaps be improper to add here that in his own personal family life he illustrates an exceptionally high type of living, and certainly seems to have found the way to a happy life and pointed it out to many others.

*Repressed Emotions.* By ISADOR CORIAT. N. Y., Brentano's, 1920. 215 pp.

This is an interesting but rather light work which contains some interesting case-histories and some excellent generalizations. Coriat compares Freud's discovery of the unconscious to that of Harvey of the circulation of the blood, which made modern physiology possible. His chapters are: The Meaning of Repressed Emotion, Repressed Emotions in Primitive Society, Repressed Emotions in Literature, The Sublimation of Repressed Emotions, The Development of Psychoanalysis, The Depth of the Unconscious, A Fairy Tale from the Unconscious.

*Psychoanalysis: A Brief Account of the Freudian Theory.* By BARBARA LOW. N. Y., Harcourt, Brace, and Howe, 1920. 199 pp.

This epitome, prefaced and commended by Ernest Jones, is the briefest yet of the many introductions to Freudianism. The author treats, in successive chapters, the scope and significance of psychoanalysis; mental life, conscious and unconscious; reversions; the dream; social and educational results. The work is clearly and admirably written.

*Friedrich Hebbel: ein psychoanalytischer Versuch.* By ISADOR SADGER. Wien, Deuticke, 1920. 374 pp. (Schriften zur angewandten Seelenkunde, Heft 18.)

Sadger has added another to the nearly two-score psychoanalyses of great men in the above volume on Hebbel, the German poet and mystic. Psychoanalysis almost from the first has found in this writer's explorations into the depths of his own soul much material for quotation and comment; and Sadger's painstaking work here shows that in both his life and literature Hebbel furnishes some of the most striking illustrations of the Freudian mechanisms, and this in copious detail, so that few individuals yet analyzed come as near as he to the ideal case of *Gradiva*; while, on the other hand, the rather distinct stages through which he passed serve almost as well for this purpose as Maeder's study of Dante.